

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-67 are pending in the instant application. Claims 22-67 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Claims 44-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cofod (WO 97/00483). Claims 44-65 and 67 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101. Claims 1-21 are allowable and claims 22-43, 65, and 67 recite allowable subject matter subject to an appropriate amendment to overcome the previously asserted rejections under §112. Claims have been amended and allowance of all pending claims is requested.

**Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph**

In paragraph 3 on page 3 of the February 28, 2006 office action, the examiner asserts that claims 22-67 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Modification has also been made to independent claims 22, 44, and 65 to overcome inconsistencies in the claim language itself in the above amendment, thus it is believed that the rejection based in Section 112 is also overcome.

**Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 101**

In paragraph 8 on page 4 of the February 28, 2006 office action, the examiner asserts that claims 44-65 and 67 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101. The Examiner rejected the above claims asserting that the preamble of these computer data project claims do not properly recite a statutory invention under 35 U.S.C. 101. While the Applicants do not accept the Examiner's assertion, the Applicants thank the examiner for providing language for the preamble that the examiner believes is proper. The Applicants have adopted the Examiner's proposed preamble language in order to obviate this rejection. As such, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

**Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)**

Claims 44-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cofod (WO 97/00483). The Examiner's Section 102 rejection is based on alleged anticipation by a reference Cofod (WO 97/00483) that addresses the question of how to discover fraudulent transactions generated by particular entities based on transaction records. However, the instant application is addressing the discovery of irregularities in financial transactions that indicate that there may be money-laundering transactions occurring relative to financial

accounts.

These may seem similar, but they are different problems and they are addressed with different solutions, and the claims of the instant application as amended cannot be read on the Cofod reference's teachings.

First, the problem set is different. Cofod is trying to discover whether some entity is committing a fraud, i.e., a transaction or set of transactions that pretend to be legitimate per se, but are not legitimate transactions. Examples mentioned by Cofod include theft of money or services through fraudulent means, submitting insurance claims for unseen patients, and forging checks (p. 1, lines 15 – 18). Cofod identifies the need as “specifically targeting the perpetrators of fraud or abuse ...” in lines 10 and 11 of p. 3.

The problem set the instant application is directed to dealing with is one of financial irregularity, which specifically includes money laundering. Money laundering as generally understood encompasses the hiding of money in legitimate accounts and businesses to get rid of the taint through which the money became “dirty.” Thus, hiding the proceeds of an illegal sale of contraband by making numerous small deposits in numerous branch banks instead of dumping it all into one account at one time is a common money laundering activity. Each individual transaction is, standing alone, legitimate. Transactions by which a sham charity receives money meant to be distributed to terrorists may be another such money laundering scheme. It is not generally illegal to deposit cash into a bank account, nor is it considered fraudulent, but it may be a part of a pattern of “irregular” financial activity that can be considered money laundering.

Likewise, the Cofod reference operates in a completely dissimilar manner from the operations of the instant invention. Cofod filters through existing records to find their character first, then extracts rules based on this filtering activity. The rules Cofod derives from the Cofod database(s) is triadic, having one axis being related to “value,” one related to “normalcy” and a third related to “change.” Cofod even calls these by variable names, v, n, and d, respectively. Cofod sets up three distinct “processors” to accomplish this evaluation (see Cofod pages 15, line 16 – page 17.) The Applicants' invention has no such evaluative process. Instead the Applicants' invention relies upon predetermined rules that are

individually adjustable and selectable by the institution using these rules, that is, those same institutions that have the relevant data. (See for example, p. 15, line 9 et seq.). Furthermore, the rules are not the same rules in Cofod. Cofod does not have any rules relating to international transactions, variations in currency, nor any mention of OFAC listings, for example. Additionally, the applicant's invention takes the transactions directly from the application programs and makes decisions about their "irregularness" value while allowing for other transactions to continue to process. Clearly, applicant's invention is capable of operating on a live system handling transactions (see p. 9, only full paragraph, for example), unlike the teachings of Cofod which apparently operates on data in a static data base. Claim 44 for example clearly is directed to a process for intercepting a particular transaction while it is occurring. Applicants' invention extracts data from the database related to the transaction, and runs this transaction related data through the set of rules relevant to it for the presence of a financial irregularity.

Accordingly, the claims have been modified to clarify that these claims apply to discovering financial irregularities in financial processing situations, and do so in a manner that cannot be confused with or read on the method and system that Cofod teaches to discover fraud. No preprocessing to discover what rules to apply is done in the applicant's invention as clearly indicated by the addition of claim features allowing the institutions to select from predetermined rules contrasted to the process of automatically generating rules based on the data that Cofod teaches. Also, Cofod is directed to finding entities committing fraudulent transactions, while these claims are directed to finding a pattern of irregularity in the transactions as seen in limitations. Finally, the rules themselves available in this application are in selectable example form set forth in claim 57. The rules used and claimed herein are not found in the references.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on all these considerations and amendment, the applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims. If any issues remain that preclude issuance of this application, the Examiner is again urged to contact the undersigned attorney.

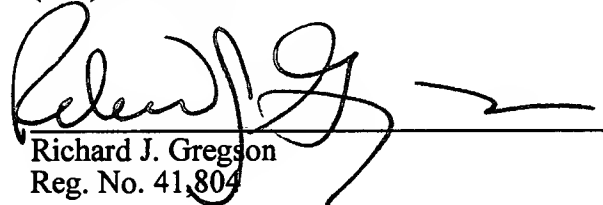
Respectfully Submitted,  
BOSWORTH-DAVIES, ET AL.

By their attorneys,

UNISYS CORPORATION  
Unisys Way, MS/E8-114  
Blue Bell, PA 19424  
(215) 986-3325

Date: 14 April 2006

By

  
Richard J. Gregson  
Reg. No. 41,804